CAN SUCH THINGS BE,

AND NOT EXCITE ESPECIAL WONDER ?

Startling Information Belative to the Star-Rout Cross-MacVeagh's Earnest Efforts to Get a Person to Steal Papers—A Highly Readable Affidavita

ane following startling information ap-

pears in the New York Sun of pesterday as a dispatch from this city:

Washington, Nov. 20.—What has from time to time appeared in the Sun concerning the history of and methods employed in the celebrated starmonte cases has doubtless created a desire for fuller information. As calculated to throw light on this bistory and the methods employed by Atterney, General MacVeagh in conducting the progression. torney-General MacVeagh in conducting the prosn, I subjoin herewith the statement aworn Mr. M. C. Rerdell, to which reference was le in the Sun of the 16th Instant. The state ment therein made of the substance of this docu-ment in a singular particular has created a desire for the whole, and it is to gratify this very natural wish that the full text is now given. It turns a peculiar light on the internal operations of the Ad-ministration at its earlier stages in connection with the star-route cases. It is to be said that Mr. Rer-dell is a man of good standing, is a practicing law-per, and worthy of credit; and, furthermore, that the statement as to the methods which he fastens on Attorney-General MacVeagh is supported by other facts and circumstances. For the present the public are invited to give

THE FOLLOWING SWORN STATEMENT

By Mr. Rerdell an attentive perusal:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1881.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I think it is my duty to you, the Administration, and common fairness that I should make to you the following statement under oath: On or about the 8th day of June, 1881, I met ex-Senator Clayton on Fifteenth street, near the Riggs House, who after a minute's conversation invited nie to visit him at his rooms, 1334 G street, and fixed the time at 7 o'clock that afternoon. Knowing that he was taking an active part against Senator Dor-sey in the star-route investigation, I conceived the idea of acting the part of a detective, in order to learn why ex Senator Dorsey was attacked so sav-agely by the newspapers of the count y, and also to accordain if there were any real grounds for such abuse and what part Clayton was taking in the matter. During our interview I intimated that I huew of agreat many things in connection with the so-called "star-route frauds," and that I would be

A DAMAGING WITNESS against Dorsey, Brady, and others, and, if called upon and put on the witness stand, I would tell all. This statement of mine resulted in a request from Clayton that I meet Mr. James, the Post-master-General, and go over the matter with him This I assented to, but remarked that there were certain things I wanted done in consideration of furnishing the evidence he desired to convict Sena-

First-I wanted a steamboat route on Savannah River, No. 15,099, re-established, this route naving been discontinued by the Postmaster-General, and in which I had a profitable interest.

Second—I represented to him that I had a large interest in a claim one Issac Jennings had against the Post-Office Department. That this claim was a

just one, and ought to be paid.

Third—That I was supporting my father-in-law and his wife, and I wanted a position for him in some of the Departments. To all of which he (Clay to b) essented, and said he would do what he could for me and would speak to the Postmaster-

On the next day I received a card from Clayto stading that an interview had been arranged FOR MR. JAMES AND MYSELF

at the Arlington Hotel at eight o'clock in the evening. At the appointed time I went there and met Clayton, when we went up to the room of Mr. James. Immediately after entering his room Mr. Woodward came in. I objected to his being Mr. Woodward came in. I objected to his being present, as I knew he was a detective and I was afraid I could not cope with him in that line, but, on the repeated request of Mr. James, I conscuted to his being present. Having started out in the role of a detective, I of course had prepared my story, and, to give effect to it, pretended to have in my possession certain memoranda of Mr. Dorsey's, as well as a letter from him to me. These I exhibited to Mr. James as configuration of my story. ited to Mr. James as confirmation of my story I desire to say here that, from long association and connection with Mr. Dorsey as his stenographer and business agent, I have learned to imitate his Landwriting, and can sign his name so near like he does that he himself cannot tell it, and I have signed checks that passed the Bank.

All of these memoranda and the letter I exhib-Sted were written in pencil, with the exception of a statement Mr. Dorsey made, showing the pay each route after it was increased. I wrote them in pencil so that I could more easily pass them off as genuine. After showing them to Mr. James and Woodward, I then, in substance, to dithem I knew of one payment of \$7,000 made by Dorsey to Brady besides others that Dorsey told me of. My story esptured them completely, and I took occasion to refer to the steamboat route and the Jennings about the Jennings matter; that Jennings had been badly treated, and he ought to get the money and should; that he would investigate the steam that that was the worst part, as his special agent had reported it; nevertheless he would see if something couldn't be done. It was then arranged that I should see the Attorney-General, who was then absent from the city; that Clayton and Wood Ward would make the arrangements, and woodward was to write a note moned "H."

On the next day I received this note, making an appointment for eight o'clock that evening at the them and learn their plans, carried the letter book containing the much-talked-of "Oregon correspondence." I also had the same memoranda bad shown Mr. James, and at this interview went over the same ground I had with the Postmaste General, making only one mistake, or tather slip, by which Mr. MacVeagh could, as a great lawyer, have detected me; and that was by stating that ward making a different set to show to the subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee of the House, while I had testified before that committee that I kept no books, only a memorandum account of office expenses. I was afraid he would detect

IN THE TWO STATEMENTS: but to throw him off on this point I stated, when asked where those books were, that they were in New York, but I thought I could get them, and promised to try and do so, and would go over to New York in a day or two for that purpose. As a matter of fact, no such books over existed at all. He asked me how I could get them, and I said by going to Ma. Dorsey's office before he got there in the morning and taking them away. He urged me to not feil in doing so. At this interview Mr. Mac-Veage stated many things that surprised me. He said he was present at the interview between Mr. James and Mr. Dorsey and his attorney, Colone! Incremi, When Mr. Dorsey consented a resid he. Ingersoil, When Mr. Dorsey requested a special in-vestigation, and that he then told Mr. Dorsey that he faily telleved him to be guilty and could prove it, and that he would not move aside from the gen-eral investigation to give him a separate one and a "clean bill;" that he had said to you in the presence of Colonel Ingersell that he had enough

evidence against Mr. Dorsey TO CONVICT HIM IN TWELVE HOURS— mentary evidence alone; and that when Mr Dorsey called to see you, you declined to see him. and said any further communication he had to make must be made through the Attorney General. Ail these statements be gave me on the word of the Attorney-General of the United States. At this interview I mentioned Jennings' claim, and slac said I would be out of employment after I broke with Mr. D racy, which, of course, would be very soon. He saked if I had an interest in that claim, and I massered, "I had a very large inter-ections." He said, "Well, Mr. Rerdeil, I am in a position where I cannot make promises, but if you will place yourself in full accord with the Govern-

was burued Saturday morning. Loss \$7,000; particle was burued saturday morning. Loss \$7,000; particle was salary from Dorsey this month. It will be all right." He saked me "when I was going to New York to get those books." I replied, "On Sanday night." He said, "Don't put it off too long, as "THY ARE ALL-IMPORTANT."

I promised to see atm on my return and let him know the result. On Sanday night I left for New York, arriving there on Manday morning, and inmediately after breaklast called on Mr Dorsey at his hotel. We talked only as given matters, and I wand no nom ho of what I was delice as I knew it would receive his co demination, and house, and instant receive his continued in the first transfer of the life him. Ryan is friends in Albany say that big fight with Sullivan will come off February 7, 1882, this hotel. We talked only as given matter the probable of the disease.

—Paddy Ryan's friends in Albany say that big fight with Sullivan will come off February 7, 1882, this place of business thore.

—Alture presented from the Henry Centry, (in.) Joh, which was destroyed by fire third at his place of the life him. have recovered, a soft message from the Henry Centry, (in.) Joh, which was destroyed by fire third at his place of the life him. have recovered. I see the same and the life him to the same and the life was a fire and the same and the

delphis, and then disclosed to me his idea that I contemplated leaving the country, and, in order to impress upon me the fearful consequences of such a step, gave me a history of the Uddergook trish. He then repeated substantially what he had said before, and added that though be had appointed Colonel Cook to prosecute the star-route cases, he fully understood Colonel Cook, and he was not afraid Cook would go back on him, as he

HELD COOK IN HIS GRIP, and could make him an outeast on the face of the earth. He also said that you, Mr. President, had told Mr. Dorsey you could not interfere in this inwestigation and prosecution; that if you did, the public would say that the President and a Secretary, who shall be nameless, but whose name I could guess, had taken the money of the star-route ring while they were in Congress, or the Postmaster-General and the At-terney, General had taken it stope, and therefore torney-General had taken it since, and therefore he (Dorsey) must look to the courts for vindica-tion. He also informed me that he had volumes of documentary evidence; that he could convict Mr. Dorsey forty times over without my testi-mony; that this thing had gone beyond the con-trol of the President; and that the drift of public opinion was toward his kind of politics. He called my attention to an editorial in the New York Times of that day, a copy of which I here-with attach, and said the editor of that paper had

been sent for, and
THAT HE (MACVEAGH) HAD PREPARED
that article at your instance, and written it to prethat article at your instance, and written it to pre-pare public opinion, as you were about to make a trip through New England. He asked me if I had get the books, and when I said yes he requested that I bring them up to his office and he would put them in his safe, as these star-route rescals were desperate and would resort to apything. The nocks referred to Mr. McVeagh understood to be the private books and accounts of Mr. Dorsey His urging me repeatedly to obtain these books, substantially by stealing them from Mr. Dorsey's dice in New,York, alarmed me beyond measure, could not believe it possible that the Attorney-seneral of the United States would advise and urge anybody to commit what in its very nature nears have been the gravest of faionies, including both larceny and burglary. I, however, promised I would do so. As I was about leaving besaid: "Mr. Rerdell, you have put yourself in full accord with us, and I have this to say, YOU SHALL BE WILL TAKEN CARE OF

YOU SHALL BE WELL TAKEN CARE OF and your matters shall be attended to." I have forgotten to say that I appeared to be very aux-ious to save Mr. Rorsey from the direful conse-quences of Mr. MacVesgh's wrath, and asked him what would be the result if I got Mr. Dorsey to come over and go to him and make a clean breast of everything, and, if he did, would he require him as a witness for the Government. He said no, he wouldn't even use him as a witness if he would do that, and said I should telegraph him at once, as there was no time to lose. This interview took place last Thursday evening, on June 16. The next evening I called on Mr. Weedward to see if he had anything more to say, and he told me a place had been found for my father-in-law, and to give the application to Senator Clayton; to make the application for the Interior Department, as it was best not to put him into the Post-Office Department, for fear of criticism; that the appointment would be made at once.

IT WAS ALL ARRANGED.

The next day I saw Clayton, who said the same thing. In conclusion, I have this to say, that for the past six years I have been the confidential cirk and business agent of Mr. Dorsey, and know of every transaction that has occurred in Washington and particularly with the various Departments, and say most positively that nothing of any kind that could be tortured or twisted so as to appear of a corrupt nature has ever taken place between Mr. Dorsey and any Government official, and particu-larly with officials of the Post-Office Department. as I have had charge of all his matters in that Deparament and I must have known of any wrong committed by him. Mr. Dorsey could not have paid money to Brady or anybody else without my knowledge. I know that he never paid a cent to any Government official. No accounts ever showed any such payments, nor did he ever intimate to me that be ever made such payments; and the story about the \$7,000 and other payments herein-before spoken of was a pure invention on my part to mislead them and carry out the part I had assumed. Then it comes to this, that the Attorney-General of the United States ASSUMES THE CHARACTER OF THE MEREST DETECTIVE,

and endeavers to debauch those holding c infi-dential relations with prominent men, for the pur-pose of blackening and ruining such men. A person in my comparative humble station in life thus approached is justified in doing whatever there is in his power to do to thwart such efforts. I, therefore, in my heart and conscience, justify myself in the course I have taken in this matter by deeming it right and proper that I should be every means in my power show to you and to the world the degradation and shame brought upon your administration by the action of two men of your C. binet by attempting to seduce, bribe, and corrupt the confidential agent and clerk of Mr. Dorsey, so as to compass his ruin and di-grace. I would further state that all these interviews have been at their instance, and not mine. Respect-M. C. RERDELL

The Recley Motor Men. PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.-A thinly-at tended meeting of the stockholders of the Keeley Motor Company was held in the Board of Trade rooms to-night. No one seemed to know for what purpose the meeting had been convened, but it was finally decided to organize. Mr. C. W. Schuellerman, secretary of the company, stated that the meeting was not called by order of the Keley Motor Company, thut by a clique. He read a statement made by Mr. Havemeyer at the last meeting to the effect that a demand be made upon Mr. Keley to impart the plans and specifications of the generator and its working. This he indorsed and suggested that the meeting approve the same, which, after a lively discussion, was agreed to. nded meeting of the stockholders of the Keeley

Battle of the Rummies. New York, Nov. 22.—A special dispatch from Cincinnati says: "A two days' battle between from Cinciunatisays: "A two days' battle between two factions of countrymen led by rival saloon-keepers has just ended at Fisher's Station. Ind. The fight continued night and day. Stones, platols, knives, and nool-balts were freely used, and Ben-Ponch was besten to death by Hamp. West, a saloon-keeper. West was afterward besten to a nulp, and Andy Farrell, a saloon-keeper, was terribly mangled. Thirty-two others were wounded, some fatally. One nun was found in the woods at midnight, dead. There is a reign of terror in town, and a sheriff's passe found Farrell, bloodstained beyond recognition, patroling the street in front of his saloon armed with a gun. All is quiet now."

Betails of the English Storn LONDON, Nov. 22.-Later details show that the storm was principally felt in Scotland. It raved on the west coast of Ireland and in St. George's Channel with great violence. It was very govers in the English lake districts on the banks of the Frith-of-Forth, the large stretches of sea wall was blown away between Limeklins and Calross, where the breakwater was destroyed. At Oban, the Esplanade was wrecked. At Blackpool the promeinade was destroyed. The storm was the flercest known at Queenstown for thirty years.

Rows. Nov. 22 .- It is stated that the ext creation of cardinals will take place a week before Christmas, and will include the Arch-bishops of Alglers, Cologne, Seville, and Vienna. The user areation will probably occur in March, The Pairiarch of Venice and the Archbishops of Naples and Bublin are mentioned for elevation to the cardinalate at test time.

Cambetta's Will. LONDON, Nov. 22,-The Paris corresponout of the Tieser says, with reference to the Angent of the Tracranys, with reference to the An-gio-French commercial treaty negotiations: M, Gambetts will be guided solely by parliamentary impressions. His economic convictions are not strong enough to make him offer any heroic re-si-tance and, therefore, he will not impose his will on Parliament.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Smallpox is provalent in Philadelphia, Balti-more, and Richmond. —John C. Beiley, a prominent and wealthy resident of Orange, N. J., died yesterday.

—E. F. Leinbach's browery, in Harrisburg, Pa., was burned Saturday morning. Lons \$7,000; partially inserted.

CRAZED WITH GRIEF.

MRS, CHRISTIANCY'S LATEST FREAK

Alone in the Street, Bareheaded and Barefooted She Is Discovered by the Janitor of the Police Court and Taken Home to Her Family.

A woman attired in a night dress, bare beaded, and barefooted, dashing furiously past the Police Court building, startled the janitor last night just as he was closing up. The figure went directly across Sixth street toward the office of Mesers. Cook & Cole, and thither the frightened jamitor fol-lowed. She was in the act of mounting he steps when the junitor seized her and femanded to know what she was doing abroad at that hour and in such attire. To his utter amazo-ment he was confronted by Mrs. Little M. Christiancy, the defendant in the now celebrated di-vorce suit and wife of Ex-Senator Christiancy and ormerly Minister to Peru. She was searcely reognizable, as her hair dishevelled and

FLOWING OVER HER HARE SHOCKDERS partly concealed her face, which was terribly becemted. She muttered something in an Inco-berent manner and angrily shook her captor off. At this juncture a gentleman, who had been attracted by the struggle, came to her assistance and instructed the janitor to secure a carriage and have the unfortunate lady conveyed to her residence. A passing equipage going to a party after a society belle was pressed into service and Mrs. Christiancy was placed in it and taken to her home, four squares distant. She sub-mitted quietly, and, upon arriving at her house, No. 311 D street northwest, was placed in bed and tive family physician summoned. He prescribed absolute quiet, and, after giving her a soothing draught, she became more calin, and subsequently sank into a quiet sleep. The unusual scene and time of the occurrence caused a large crowd to quickly assemble, and before it had separated LELDERLY WHITE-HAIRED GENTLEMAN dashed up and in an excited manner demanded

to know where his daughter was? It was Mr.
Lugenbeel, the father of Mrs. Christiancy, and upon
learning that she had been sent home he quickly
refraced his steps before any one could question
him as to the cause of the affair. To a representative of THE REPUBLICAN, who visited the house
thatly of Mrs. Mrs. Christiance, had a region of the cause of the thortly after Mrs. Christiancy had arrived, Mr. Lugenbeel stated that about half-past nine he and his wife were in the room over Mrs. Christiancy's and heard her moving around. Suddenly her bedroom door was jerked open and a noise was heard of some one rapidly going down stairs. The street door banged after her and Mr. Lagenbeet, hastily dressing himself, burried out in pursuit. She had too much start, however, and he failed to overtake her, but was told when he reached Sixth street and Louisiana avenue that she had been sent home. In explanation of her conduct Mr. Lagenbeel said that

HIS DAU . THE HAD BEEN LOW-SPIRITED for several days post, and seemed to be brooding over her troubles in relation to her divorce suit. The family, however, did not anticipate any serius results, and had not kept any surveillance over er. She was subject to hysterics, and he thought that she was temporarily insane. The apartments occupied by Mrs. Christiancy on the second floor of the house were brilliantly lighted and all the amates were in attendance upon the unfortunate lady when THE REPUBLICAN'S representative ar-rived. The janitor, who first discovered Mrs. Christiancy, is James Hughes, who lives with his family in the Police Court building. He stated that he was standing at the door with his little daughter when the lady went past, and, although he did not then recognize her, he concluded to follow and see who sho was. As she went up the steps leading into Mr. Cook's office he overtook her, and despite her appearance discovered that

IF WAS MIDS. CHRISTIANCY.

She was tearing her bair, and her face was scratched badly, as though she had done it with er finger-mails. The gentleman who came to his aid was a stranger to him, and approached from D street. He was dressed in dark clothing and wore a monstsche aud goatee. He did not appear to know the lady, but simply acted as he did from sympathy, and accompanied her to her house, Hughes following closely behind the carriage. After seeing her conveyed in-doors Hughes went to Police Headquarters and reported what he had witnessed. The sad occurrence of last night will be read with regret by the hosts of friends of the unfortunate lady, and it is probable that the next step taken in her case will be to have her committed to an asylum for

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Opinion of the Late Attorney-General to Secretary Lincoln. The late Attorney-General says, rela-

tive to the status of the officers and men of the Signal Corps: "The conclusion which I have reached is that such officers form a part of the army of the United States, in the sense that in general they are liable to all army duties and entitled to all army privileges that can be performed or be onjoyed without severing them from the Signal Service. In other words—as regards all such persons there is no such Eirculation, so to say, betwit this member of the army and other members thereof, as exists betwirt those members sate. c. The state of separation between persons who belong to the same army may be anomalous, but results nevertheless from the legislation upon the subject; legislation which, concerning as it does a novel department of public administration, may well be expected to present

NOVEL PEATURES OF DETAIL. At all events, nothing occurs, or has been suggested, to indicate that such dotaits are unsuitable to the general purpose of Congress as regards the Signal Service, or are beyond its legislative competency." The opinion then at some length recites the legislation enacted during the year past in regard to the organization of the Signa Service and the action of Congress in providing that the force of the Signal Corps should be exclusive of the 25,000 men limited to the army proper. The opinion then says: "Coon perusal of the above legislation it appears that, under the act of 1866, the enlisted men of the Signal Service were merely soldiers of the army under a special letail that was liable to be revoked at any me promises made by the Secretary that they should not be transferred to ordinary military duty could effect, this status continued until after the act of 187'. Since then it has been plain that by law they cannot be so transferred, but that in other respects they continue to

seems equally plain. Exceptio protat regulam," The opinion also holds that "these enlisted men (of the Signal Corps) become members of only a special service in the army," and that "the ordinary military force cannot, without further legislation, be recruited by tra sferring or detailing thereunto the S gnal force." It was the intention of Congress to create for that service a distinct order of sol-diers-f. e., of persons whom it is best for the public service to be subject to military rules and government, but who, nevertheless, are organically separate from the general mass of enlisted soldiers. It follows that the second lieuepants spoken of in the act of 1880 above do not belong to the army proper. The enactment upon this point is in general terms, but Congress must be taken to have had in view the creation of a algher cank of the same sort as that from which the person appointed has to come. If I have rightly construed this legislation in other respects t is an a teration not so much of rank as of military quality that is required to change a Signal Service remeant into a second Heutenant in the

army proper. Sr. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 22.-Nothing had been heard from Durand, the scene of the Maxbeen heard from bursho, the scene of the Nax-well lynching, until to-day, when the following dispatch was received: "The body of Ed. Maxwell was our down after hanging about half an hour, and an inquest was held, with the following verdict: 'Came to his death by falling from the court house steps and breaking his neck.' The body was taken in charge by the town authorities and given a decent bursal,"

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- The following is e summary of games at the billiard tournament -Wallace, 15: Slosson, 19. Highest runs
-Wallace, 15: Slosson, 12. Gallagher, 200: Heiser,
179. Best runs-Gallagher, 21: Helser, 18. Sexton,
200: Morris, 158. Sexton's best run, 23; Morris, 15,
Dion 200; Schaffer, 194. Dion's best runs, 21; Schaf167'8, 35. -day : Wallace, 200 ; Slosson, 199. Highest run

CROPPER-M'LANE. Marriage at Ascension Church Last Night

-A Beautsful Wedding The marriage of Mr. John Cropper, of New York, and Miss Auss MacLaue, daughter of Allan MacLane, esq., of Washington, was cele-brated at Ascension Caurch last evening, at seven o'clock, in the presence of a large and brilliant company. The bride is a young lady of unusual personal beauty, with fair brown hair, and full, delicately-tinted checks. She is a member of an old and aristocratic Baitimore family, and a niece of Congressman Robert M. MacLane, of that city. The groom is a young gentleman of management of which requires all his attention. He is fine-looking, with dark bair and manly countenance, expressing energy and firmness. He made the responses in a deep and full bass voice. The guests emered the church under a carpeted canopy extending from the street to the door. The altar, was decorated with potted plants door. The attat was decorated with potted plants bearing bright scarlet blossoms, interspersed with pelms. From an arch of white roses and graceful ferns depended a marriage bell of white carnations, with tongue of Jacquaminot roses, furnished by John H. Small. Toward this advanced the bridal party, entering to the music of a wed-ding march, the four ushers preceding, then the four fair bridesmaids, two by two, and lastly the bride on the arm of her father, who gave her away. The groom, attended by his best man, Dr. T. M. Cheeseman, of New York, awaited them at the alter steps. The bride wor a sumptuous white satir, with veil of point lace. Her bouquet was of white resebuds and illies of the valley. The bridesmaids, also in white, were flowing veils of tulic, an attractive novelty at Washington weddings. They carried bouquets of choice resoluts of various hues. They were Miss M. C. Mixter, of Boston; Miss Katharine MacLane, of Baltimore, a consin of the bride; Miss Annie Emmett, and Miss Grace How-ard Potter, of New York. The usbers, friends of the groom from his own city, were Mr. Haliburton Fales, Mr. Charles Harris, Mr. B. M. Whitlock, and Mr. Spencer. The eremony was porformed by Rev. Dr. Elliott, rector of the church. In its passage from the hand of the rector to the hand of the groom the wedding-ring decreed at the height for the process.

presents were not formally displayed, but were numerous and elegant. A full dinner service of silver, the girt of the bride's father, and a tea service of the same from other members of the fam ily, a cry-tal desert set, four choice mirrors, four lamps of exquisite workmanship, and souvenirs of rare lewelry from various friends were a few among the many articles presented. The reception had scarcely opened when a telegram of congratulations was received by the bride, addressed in her Of those present at the marriage a large number were family friends, among whom were General Joseph Johnston and wife, the latter a sister of the bride's father; Mr. James MacLane and family, of Baltimore, and others of note from the latter city and from New York. A few among the many Wash

ring dropped at the bride's feet, but was quickly recovered by the groom. Soft music was played on the organ during the ceremony, and the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" as the party left the

altar. A reception followed at the hands: dence of the bride's parents, 1000 deuce of the bride's parents, 1000 Vermou avenue, limited to intimate friends. The

Hunter, General and Mrs. Alvord, Dr. Lincoln Commodore and Mrs. Wells, with Mrs. Reeder, Mr. and Miss Sherrill; Captain, Mrs., and Miss Davis, Mrs. and Miss Snead; also George F. Appleby, esq., and other members of the District bar. The gro and his party were entertained at Wormley's un-til the marriage. At the close of the evening Mr. and Mrs. Cropper left on a bridal tour whose course was not announced.

BLAINE ON THE WING. Southern Tour Contemplated by th Secretary of State.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says in that journal yesterday: "Mr. Biaine, it is proclaimed, will showly under-take a Southern tour. He has never much mingled with the Southern tour. He has never much mingled with the Southern people in their own country. No doubt he will have a good time. What would people say if the state-man of the Pine Tree State should become the candidate of the combined opposition to the regular Republican candidate—in some sort the Hornical Country of the state of the combined opposition to the regular Republican candidate—in some sort the Hornical Country of the state of the combined of the combined opposition to the regular country of the state of the combined opposition to the regular country of the combined opposition to the regular country. ace Greeley experiment over again? There is an impression abroad that in this light his movements should be viewed. In Washington the Post, the local Democratic paper, with a somewhat arten-turous disposition, is uniformly regarded as Blaine's organ, and so it actually is if printing the earliest news of the movements and intentions of Blaine, and the constant enlarging of whatever he says and does, is any indication. Further-more, in many ways he is and for some time has be says and does, is any indication. Furthermore, in many ways he is and for some time has been patron of the Fost, and these reciprocal relations, it is reported, are to be established with Democratic journals in different quarters of the country. These things, which are not mere conjecture, are believed to be evidence of something extraordinary in the future, and to indicate pretty accurately Blaine's policy and intentions. Blaine's movements are freely commented on by the administration people, with whom he is daily, as if by some invisible power, being drawn prize were to be their own. by the administration people, with whom he is and will lator with its integral daily, as if by some invisible power, being drawn prize were to be their own. into antagonism. Except with Grant, between whom and Blaine there exists a corollal barred, the appearance of good understanding is pre-served. Between him and the Pecident, espe-cially, the best relations exist; but it is probable

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

GENERAL GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, ex-Recorder of Deeds, is registered at Willard's. THE Government receipts yesterday were: From internal revenue, \$356,153; customs, \$45,030,72. EX-SPEAKER RANDALL and Mr. Histock, of New fork, had a long conference yesterday at the Capitol, JUDGE A. H. PRISSEVET, the SHIVESSOF OF JUDGE Polger to the Court of Appeals, New York, is at the Arlington Hotel.

HON, JOHN F. LEWIS, of Virginia, will arrive in the in to day and will spend a few days with his son-lin-law, Mr. John Ambler Smith.

It is the intention of the President next week to

deny himself to general visitors until he shall have completed his annual message.

REPRESENTATIVE CROWLEY, of New York, will not be here for a week. He did not see the President, as stated by the Star last evening. as stated by the Sur has evening.

This wife of Acting Postmaster-General Frank
Hatton has been suddenly recalled to lowa on account of the serious liness of her mother.

One of the most haportant committees of the next

charge of the preparation of a bill for a new reapporwhich all the members were in attendance except the Pustmater teneral. Only routine business was

THE HOL. Bichard Crowley, Representative in Congress from the Niagara Falls District (N. Y.), and family, will reside at the Arbugion during the com-

HON, ANDY J. BRITH, ex-surveyor-reneral of Montana, is domicifed at the Ebblit Heure, and will filtu-minate the Capital City with his genial countenance for several days.

Amono those who saw the President yesterday Anna there who have the remain year-tray were Representative the state of the Palladelphia Hem. Mr. T. O. Shackelford, the surveyor of Louisville, and Colonel Huntington, of New York.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has appointed S. R. Frazier, PARSISTER A APPACE has appeared as R. France, of Oilo, to be interpreter to the is a lon of the United States in Japan; J. C. Pearce, commissioner of deeds in the Territory of New Maxico for the District of Columbia, and J. F. Topliff, commissioner of deeds in the Territory of Arizona for the District of Columbia. THERE are on tile in the Clerk's office of the House THERE are on the in the Guerk's office of the House 15,000 Southern claims that have been rejected by the Southern Claims Commission and brought to Congress for section. There are also about 5,000 cases disherred for moneys secution, which have never been acted on in any way, on file.

Tire Hon, L. Bradford Prince, chief-instice of New Musica, with his young bride, are at the Arlington. They were for a short time spectators at the Guireau trial. They return to Santa Fe ten days hence. The Judge was congratulated upon his happy matrimonial union by numerous friends during his stay here. Bins were opened yesterday for pleatering and Bins were opened yesterday for plantering and sinusco work in the north wing of the new State, War, and Navy building. The lowest bid is that of Mr. Smith, of Chicago 4 0.350.0. The highest bid was from Brooklyn 555.20.00. The following Washington people made bids: S. P. Gill, \$5.341.50; George Harkness, \$5.4(3.5); Paddon & Steele, \$19,674.7, and Mr.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE.

Gathering of the Republican Claus-Who Are In the Field for Presiding Officer of the House-Sketch of the Candidates-Other House Officers.

Although Congress will convene one week from next Monday, there are yet compara-tively few members of the House now in the city, otwithstanding the fact that a new organization of that body must be made. This is generally ac-counted for from the fact that Thanksgiving comes earlier in the month than usual, and those bailing from the New Eugland States feel that they must eat their traditional turkey with their families at home. This is also true of many of the Western members who, coming originally from the Eastern States, shall cling to the customs inherited from their fathers. By the beginning of next week the number of members will greatly increase, and then the contest for the various officers to be filled will begin in dead carnest. The office of Speaker is the highest gift in the power of the members, and in the selection of the person to fill that posi-tion the greatest care and judgment should be exercised. The Speaker should be a representative man of the major ty party and one who can com-mand the respect and confidence of his fellow-members. He has it in his power to aid or impede legislation, and therefore experience in public affairs should be largely considered in the selection. He should possess a cool head, a clear intellect, and discriminating judgment, for to him intellect, and discriminating judgment, for to him is intrusted the decision of questions of vital interest and also the formation of the committee; and it is in the committee rooms that legislation has its inception and its gestation. Of the candidates for speaker already announced the principal are John A. Kasson, of lows: Mark H. Dunnell, of Minneson; J. Warren Keifer, of Oho; Frank Hiscock, of New York, and Julius C. Bhrows, of Michigan. Others spoken of are Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana; Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois, and Dudicy C. Haskell, of Kansas, With a view of accertaining, if possible, how the candidates themselves selt upon the matter, a representative of THE REPUBLICAN last night called upon several of the gentiemen above named. They were all non-committal as to the execut of their support, but each was confident that his friends would raily and that the result would be satisfactory. HON, JOHN A. KASSON

actory.

was found at his handsome residence, 1512 H street, enjoying the comfort of an after-dinner chart. Mr. Kasson is a gentleman of clegant manners, polished address, clear-cut features, who has been for many years in public life and bas, therefore, had an extended experience in public affairs. His speech is slow and deliberate, as if carefully weighing his words, and yet his keen eye indeates nis quick perception and his firmly-par-seed lips shows proupt decision. He politicly declined to be interviewed as to men and States that wond be drawn to his support, but was perfectly satisfied with the condition of his candidacy at present, and was willing to await the developments of the future. Mr. Kasson entered public service as First Assistant Postmaster-General in 1861, resigning that position on his election to Congress in 1862, in which he has served five terms. He was Minister to Austria from 1877 to 1881.

HON FRANK HISCOCK HON FRANK HISCOCK

HON PEANK HISCOCK

Of New York, is the youngest of the candidates, and the energy and enthusiasm with which he enters into the contest shows his eargerness for the position. In person he is tall and well formed, with a pleasant contensance, his whiskers partially concealing a mouth around which a kindly smile is continually paying. The coming Congress will be his taird term in that body. In 1872he was one of the supporters of the Greekey movement. He stated that an hough he had seen it stated that the mast from the same State as the President would prove a disadvantage to him, no one of his friends had considered it in that hight. He was also satisfied with the present outlook, and he thought that there would be much more carnestness displayed next week. Then it is probable his comfortable rooms at the Aflugton will be the scene of great activity.

HON, J. WARREN KEIFER,

HON, J. WARREN KEIFER,

HON. MARK H. DUNNELL,

prize were to be their own.

HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
the popular Representative from Michigan, was found and evening at this rooms at the National. He is conducting at this rooms at the National. He is conducting at this rooms at the National. He is conducting a quiet but effective canvass for the Speakership, and has a host of friends. Me Burrows is a man that is calculated to mage friends. He has a gennal, pleasant smile, and a hearthess of mainter white is very attractive. His personal appearance is striking. A tall, powering made man, with a nees that theoretics strong individuality, in conversation he is a ready and finent talker, and is not without numor. The mass was gracinally furned by The Republican to the canvass and bis share in it.

"I am not giving myself any uneasiness, but the ing matters easily," he remarked quicely.

"Will, what so you think of the omnock!"

"Just at present it is faird to express any opinion. All the candidates are strongly backed, and their chances are pretty eventy basanced. In my opinion, the contest will assume a ceffinite shape when the voting begins. Then it an depends in what direction the first break win occur.

"Wen do you think will be the first toreak?"

"Well, I don't see how Mr. thiscore and be elected, and if he drops out then New York and Pennsylvania will go to some one. You will know an moult if in a week or so, "be, remarked, pleasantly, as the reporter arose to leave, and this statement me are emporated me are the HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS.

The other elective offices in the House are the Sergonicas-Arms, Clerk, Districtor, and Pestinaster. The candidates for these various offices are not so numerous, at least at present, as those for the Speaketson. For the Sergeant-at-Arms those at present mentioned are fit, James S. Davis, of New York; Greenoury, L. Foot, of Hilmost, S. W. Hooker, or Vormont; William M. Bunn, of Pennsylvania; and ex-Congressman whilam king, of Minnesons.

For the Clerks h, the candidates are Joseph H. Rains, ex-Congressman room south Carolina; Colonel Howel, of the Jimmenpais Traine; Edward McPherson, or Pennsylvania, and not from Hilmois, as erroneously stated in the Star gester, day, and Edward M. Joshash, late clerk of the New York assembly.

For Postraceper, ticneral George F. Dawson, of Candonia, formerly Lionarian of the Senate, is about the only mane mentioned as yet.

For Postmaster there are stated acready Private Datzell, of Onlo; Capana H. A. Shermood, of Tennessee.

Hismarch's Non on a Neerest Mission. CANDIDATES FOR OTHER OFFICES,

Bismarch's Son on a Secret Mission. London, Nov. 22.-The Standard's Paris

correspondent says M. Gembetta's organ, Paris, publishes a sensational telegram from London, stating that Prince Bismarca's son Herbert had arrived in London on a secret mission. His errand, the telegram says, is to offer England possession of Egypt to the exclusion of France, and to guarantee that no power having interess in the Mediterranean will be permitted to go beyond diplomatic means in resisting such annexation. The correspondent says that but for for the pectuary position the 'caras occupies in relation to M. Gambetts, the story would bardly be worthy of serious notice. A dispatch to the budy News from Paris says: "The interpretation put upon the alleged masion of Herbert Hismarck to London is that termany, vexet, if not measy at the cordial solutions between France and England, is trying to transform into discord the flushical and political pietige the two great countries have taken in regard to Egypt." France, and to guarantee that no power having

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The Gazette will o-morrow print an account of an interview with Mrs. Dummore, formerly wise of Guiteau, who is Mrs. Dummere, formerly while of Guildeau, who is on her way to Washington as witness in the trial. Mrs. Dummere, being asked if she thought Guildeau was insone when he was her husband (from 1869 to 1876), said: "Oh, no! He was of a peculiar temperament; very irritable when he could not have his own way. but he was periectly actionable for all he sid. He was not in any way less same than most men are. He was very vain. He disliked to have needed tolk about him, and always subject any Boston, Nov. 22.—Samuel A. Green, city physician, was to-night nominated for mayor by the Republicans. He is well-known in connection with literary, educational, and philantropic labora. OUT OF COURT AGAIN.

Detective Woodward and Hilly Cook Comto Grief-No Testimony.

The proceedings in the case of Frederick B. Lilly, charged with receiving a bribe from a mail contractor while serving as Deputy Sixth Auditor for the Post-Office Department, was resumed before United States Commissioner Bund yesterday at one o'clock p. m. A few minutes before the hour set for the hearing a colored messenger from the Post-Office Department arrived, bringing a ponderous record-book from the Department, which he deposited and then left it in charge of a Post-Office clerk who accompanied him. Colonel Cook, Detective Woodward, and a number of Post-Office clerks soon after arrived and were quickly followed by Mr. Lilly, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Wilson and Colonel Totten. The first witness sworn was Joseph Cochran, who testified that he was a clerk in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General and had been there for cleven years.

Mr. Cook—Have you some papers from the Department with you?

The witness responded in the affirmative, and produced a courset, No. 3088, dated December 5, 1579, between the Postmaster-General and George F. Brott. panied him. Colonel Cook, Detective Woodward,

1879, between the Postmaster-General and George F. Brott.

Daniel A. Burrows, the next witness, testified that he had been a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office nearly eight years, and was in charge of receipts for drafts filed in the office. He was shown four receipts, which he identified as having been taken from his desk on a memorandum signed "La." He had asked for them several times, but they had not been returned. The defence objected to the filing of the papers, as they had no bearing upon the case, but the Commissioner decided to admit them. The witness further testified that on the pay-book the account was made up in favor of Mr. Brott, but the payment was made to J. B. Price. All the transactions witness spoke of were done in accordance with the regulations of the office.

done in accordance with the regulations of the office.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Cook presented an affidavit of P. H. Woodward, in which was detailed the alleged bargain between Messers. Lilly and Brott, and the further statement that Mr. Brott could not be found. Mr. Cook thereupon requested a continuance for a few days, stating that Mr. Brott was an important witness and the case could not proceed without his testimony.

Colonel Totten did not think that the statement submitted by "Woodward the general swearer for the P-st-Office Department," Justified the post-p-neument, and requested that his client be discharged or the examination proceeded with.

Commissioner Burdy said that he regarded the motion made for a continuance as an extraordinary one. He knew that Brott was an important witness if the presecution could prove by him what they said they could, but he thought nothing short of a compulsory process would bring him to Washington. It had been stated that he was in the city, and the Government knew of it, yet failed to take steps to secure his attendance at the trial of the defendant. He, therefore, overruled the motion for a continuance, and directed that the prosecution process that the prosecution process that the contained in he affidavit.

Mr. Cook said it was no fault of the Government that the most important witness was not on hand, and that he had no further evidence to anheat.

Mr. Cook said it was no fault of the Government that the most important witness was not on hand, and that he had no further evidence to submit, Commissioner Bandy, after stating that the evidence submitted would not justify his holding the detendant, ordered his discarge. Mr. Lily was congratulated by a number of his friends who were present, and left the Commissioner's office with his counsel.

PLEADING FOR ERIN.

A Manifesto of Irishmen With Reference to the Coming Convention.

New York, Nov. 22.-Messrs. O'Connor, Sheehy, and Keely will publish a manifesto in the coming issue of the Iruh World touching the national convention of Trishmen, to be held at Chicago on November 30. They say in substance: "The significance of a demon-stration is that, being composed of all lrish-American organizations friendly to the Land League, it will be an embodiment and concentration of Iri-h forces that will place unity of aim and numbers and resources before the world. We want to prove that coercion is a means word. We want to prove that coercion is a means of government in Ireiand against which the Irish race rise in organizing in potent revolt and close that phase of Engosh rule in Ireiand once and forever. The convention is intended to be at the same time a message of tope to the Irish at home of the vast forces they may count on as alites, and a message of warning to England of the vast forces with which she will have to deal. The full his Ireland is but the preparation for the storm. The rents are just becoming due, and our information is that, in the vast majority of cases, the rents will not be paid. The tonants of Ireland stand face to face with one of the most trying situations that ever tested the manhood and patriotism of a nation. On the other side the terrors are appeared to by farty thousand soldiers, tweive thousand armen police, and the suspension of all constitutional illustrations. On the other side the concilent pappers of Mr. Gladstone in the Land Courts make high bids to their cupacity by apparently large resucctions of reats, and yet unshaken by appears to their fears, and superior to appeals to their selfs, may be unshaken by appears to their selfs, means, the Irish farmers obey the no-rent manifesto, and remain urue to their imprisoned icanors and their ournaged homes. We appear to our countrymen to make the momentons convention which meets at such a crisis worthy of the magniticence of the occasion, the magnitude of the lasses, and the surrections of rich extractions. of government in Iseland against which the Irish

The Land Office Accommodations. Senators Morgan and Blair, members of subcommittee appointed by the Senate Commitsee on Public Buildings to investigate and report apon the advisability of providing better accomnodations for the General Land Office, began their labors yesterday. Their time was mainly occupied in examining the present accommodations for the Land-Office files and records in the the Land-Office files and records in the Interior Department. The subcommittee is also charged with the duty of investigating and reporting upon the expediency and wisdom of increasing the salaries of a certain class if clerks employed in the Land Office, whose duties require a thorough knowledge of land laws, and who, it has been maintained foryears past by the Commissioners of that office, as a class, are not paid salaries sufficient to secure the permanent services of men competent to perform these distinctions from day to day and expect to be prepared to report to full committee early in December.

The arrival in this city of ex-Attorney-General Taft and General Longstreet has revived the rumors which associate their names with po-sitions in President Arthur's Cabinet, and it is currently reported that both of these gentlemen have come to Washington to consult with the President on this subject. Judge Tait, however, denies that his presence here has anything to do denies that his presence here has anything to do with the Cabinet, and says that, although he will certainly call to pay his respects to President Arthur, the object of his visit to Washington is to attend to bushess before the Supreme Court. General Longstreet also discredits the rumors, by saying that all he knows about his becoming a member of the Cabinet is what he reads in the newspapers, and that he visits Washington at the present time solely on heatmess with the Department of Justice concerning the affairs of his office as United States marshal for Georgia.

What Secretary Folger Says. It is believed by some that Secretary Folger will make important changes after he be-comes familiar with the Department, but will nake haste slowly in the matter. Secretary Folmake baste slowly in the maner. Secretary Folger's attention was yesterday called to an article published in New York yesterday to the effect that he had submitted to the Atterney-General, for his opinion and decision, the question whether or not the Treasury Fenariment has the legal right and power to revoke ex-Secretary Windom's old bond-purchasing programme and substitute therefor a new plan. Secretary Folger said the article was entirely errone-one, and that no such question had been submitted to the Atterney-General.

A House of Ill-Fame Raided. On complaint of Henry Victor, who said that he had been robbed of \$40 by a colored in-mate of a house of ill-fame on D street, near Thirteenth, the house was raised last evening by Ser-geam McHenry and Officers Balley and Thompson. The proprietiess, a white woman maned Annie Miller, three other white women, and a calored woman and man were found in the house and arrested and locked up at the Fifth Precinct Sia-tion.

A New Member of Congress. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22.-Henry J. Spooner, Republican, was to-day elected a Repre-sentative in Congress in place of Aldrich, elected United States Senatur, re-reiving 3,617 votes to 1,116 for Henry T. Session, Democrat. In the municipal election Hayward, Kennidican, was elected mayor, The Hquor license was voted by 1,704 against

CABLE CATCHES.

Ex-Queen Isabella has returned to Paris from Spatt.

Much damage was done by the cale in Glasgow,
Scotland. Chimneys and roots were wrecked in
all directions and two resums were killed. Varlone contailles to stripping are reported.

PLEADING INSANITY

TO SAVE THE ASSASSIN'S LIFE,

Scoville's Able Speech to the Jury-A Sketch of Guiteau's Life-Interruptions by the Irrepressible and Impudent Prisoner-Graphic Scenes in Court.

Before the doors of the om were opened to the pulatform in the rear of the out there was a perceptible c of ladies, Policemen were principal entrances, and pr gregating in the corridors a the case the day before. Gutteau was prought into court a few influtes after ten o'clock, but his trepi-dation and nervousness had disappeared, and he seemed utterly

INDIFFERENT TO HIS SUBBOUNDINGS He had as usual a bundle of newspapers and after greeting his relatives settled back in his chair and began to read. Among the spectators were the counsel for Captain Howgate, and before Mr. Scoville had resumed his argument in behalf of the delense Mr. Cuppy asked that Captain Howgate be arraigned to plead to the latest inletments against him. District-Attorney Cork-ill objected to the case being considered at the time and the Court thereupon postponed it until the afternoon, when it was expected that Mr. Scovilio would have completed his remarks. The space in front of the District-Attorney's table was coonded with experts in the treatment of insone per-ons, each side having their representatives. For the Government there were Doctors Gray, Me-Donald, and Kempster, and for the defense Messrs, J. A. Ricc, Merton, and Dr. J. H. McBride, Mil-wankee, Wisconsin, and Dr. James G. Klernan, Chicago, Illinois. These gentlemen paid the strictest attention to the movements of the pris-oner and made frequent notes, especially when he

INTERRUPT THE PROCERDINGS and harague the Court. Mr. Scoville took a po-sition immediately in front of the jury-box and resumed his argument began the day before. He said there was considerable prejudice against the plea of insanity, and for that reason he had been particular to ask the jurymen their opinion on that bead. Such prejudice was not unnatural, because in many cases such a defense was made improperly, and criminals were enabled to excape pun-ishment. Still it was likely that it had frequently been put forward and rejected unjustly. The jury, however, had sworn to give the subject a fair consideration and weigh it the same as any other defense, and not permit their minds to be prejudiced. He expected that there might be some difficulty in doing this, as the defendant had said and done many things in court which it was impossible for them not to give consideration, and some of them might have already made up their minds as to whether he was insane or not. He cautioned them against form-

ing such opinious, but to keep their minds open till they had heard the SWORN EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES AND THE EXPERTS qualified to judge of such things. The defense of invanity was not a new one, for it dated as far back as the discovery of America. There had, however, been a change of feeling precisely like all others, in society, politics, and civilization, to-ward a better state of things, a higher intelligence and a better and more humane judgment. In Engiand two hundred and fitty years ago the rule was that if any defense of insanity was set up it would not be of any benefit to the prisoner unless his state of mind was such that he knew no more then a wild beast. If he had committed murder he must be totally without intelligence to be ac-quitted. That was the prevailing law and was thought to be right by the most learned men, indges, kings, and courss. But since that than there had been mental progress in the direction of a higher culightenment, a more careful and candid consideration of such matters, and a disposienlightened, was adopted : that when the defense was insanity, in order to make a man accused criminally responsible, it must be shown that he knew and understood at the time of committing the act that it was wrong. The courts had said further, that although a person might do what he knew to be wrong, if he was urged forward

BY AN IRRESUSTABLE IMPULSE it would constitute a good defense. The position that he would take on this question depended mon whether the set wasdom that is, whether it was the result of the operation of an insane or deluded mind. That question, bowever, must be left with the jury, for they alone could decide it.

Judge Cox-You refer to the New Hampshire Mr. Scoville-Yes, Your Honor. Another step of progress in the defense of insanity was that not every insome man acted under a delusion or im-pulse, for insanity was as different in its manifestations as the faces of the multitude he was addressing. It was difficult to adopt a uniform rule by which to determine the question of inmunity. If a man was of unsound mind: if he was what was termed a monomaniac, and com-mitted a crime, the question to be left to the Jury was whether he would have committed the crime if his mind had not been impaired. That was the status of this case, and it would be for the jury to say, after taking all the facts as developed by the vidence, whether the crime with which the a

he had been of SOUND MIND, JUDGMENT, AND REASON.

The question of progress, however, was not con-fined to insanity, for not very long ago people were punished in this country for witcheraft, and judges, whose honesty, uprightness, and good sense could not be questioned, sat in judgment upon persons supposed to be possessed of witches and condemned them to death. If a poor wretch should be arraigned on such a charge to ple would say it was absurd, and from these considerations it was evident that the limit of progress had not yet been reached. It was a well-known fact that in cases where people charged with murder the plea of insanity had been put in ; but still the verdict guilty sufficed to being them—a post-morion examination had shown beyond controversy that a man entirely irresponsible for his acts had been sent to the scaffold. He then elted the case of a colored woman named Nichols, who had been convicted of murder in this District who had her ease sent up to the Court in General Term on exceptions, and the finding was roversed. Meanwhile the woman died, and a post-mortem showed that she was imane beyond a doubt. He mentioned this fact to show that the question of the defense of insanity was not all on one side. Is was not always a sham or insanity dodge but a real detense, and the jury

COULD NOT AFFORD TO IGNORU IV. The matter would have to be determined largely from the opinions of experts as people who were not could not be infallible on the subject of insan-ity, because they could noverflud exact precedent, Even experts could not arways say whether a person was some or not, for patients had frequently been discharged from asylums as cured who within two weeks would commit horrible acts without the slightest provocation. He had received within a week a letter from a former member of Congress, now one of the inmates of the Government Asylum, which was written in a perfectly rational manner, and mid that he thought it stronge that Gullean should be so harshly judged, although there was hereditary insantir in his family, Insantly, in his opinion, was when a man's mind was off its base; not imbedie, but lacking in an ability to reason, which would unfit him to en-gage in any kind of business. One thing that ex-perts could tell with tolerable certainty was the muse of insanity, and when in doubt they would inquire the previous life of the subject and the history of his family. The manifestations of in-sanity were not always the same, for in one case irritability might be an element, and in another incoherence. It had been said that the defendant was shammed insantry to escape the consequences of his act, but it

would appear in evidence that he knew nothing about the subject. Guiteau for the first thue, interrupted the speaker, saying, "I never folgu; I are myself out, some or insane." Mr. Seculie remarked that it was a prominent trait in the family of the pilener never to feign anything. Continue the subject he said that these continues in a subject he said that these timing his subject he said that when persons simulated insanity they endeavored to appear injectual of facts, but no one could accise the defendant of forgetfulness. He ment as Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The court of inquiry into the foundering on the 20th of Oct fier of the stanner Chen Mac Duff and tomacquent loss of the stanner Chen Mac Duff and tomacquent loss of the considered that the vessel was too deeply lader and that the measure showed a want of pringuest.

A severe gale prevailed in England and Sections and the southers of Freign on Monagay evening. Many houses were introduced in the countries of Warefrord and Kilselmy. Fart of the Carbonian Railway was was seed away at Dundes. Great that age resulted from the gale in Folkestoin fractor and in that vicinity.